

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By a dispatch from Admiral Porter, we have the news that Wilmington is now in our possession. This closes up the last hope of blockade runners.

Robert Lincoln, a son of the President, has reported to Gen. Grant, and takes a position on his staff.

The news indicates that Sherman and Schofield would unite their forces about the 25th or 28th of last month.

The first negro soldiers exchanged since their enlistment, arrived on the 22d ult.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

The people of the North ought to suspend business on next Saturday, the Fourth of March. It should be a day of general rejoicing, as it is the day when Abraham Lincoln is to be again inaugurated as President of the United States, for four years. Who can contemplate the great change in public opinion, and in the aspect of our country, without great rejoicing? If the next four years produce as great results as the last four have, we will indeed have greater cause for gratitude than now. We think there is sufficient cause for us, as a people, to rejoice, as we have gained great victories without the shedding of blood. Sherman marched victoriously through Georgia, and took Savannah. He then marched North, and caused the evacuation of Branchville, Charleston, and Columbia, Wilmington, with all her strong forts, on Cape Fear river, has been captured. Hood's army was cut to pieces and demoralized. All these triumphs followed immediately after the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and the triumph of the great principle of freedom to all mankind. We say, let all rejoice, for we have evidence that the God of battles is with us, and will be with us while we pursue correct principles.

KENTUCKY AND DELAWARE.

These States, true to their rebel proclivities, have rejected the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The question of the existence and extension of slavery was once only regarded as a political question, affecting the moral sensibilities of politicians and people; but it is different now; the war has demonstrated that slavery affects the loyalty of its devotees, and the man who, after four years of a slaveholders' war, is not willing to give it up and assist in burying it beneath the accumulated debris of a thousand years, may be regarded as disloyal to his government. It will not do to hug the viper that is stinging your vitals, or apologize for wrongs which have carried thousands of your sons to an untimely grave. The people will not, and can not, tolerate it. We expected nothing better from Kentucky and Delaware at this time. They fostered a curse which has cost this government two billions of treasure, and the lives of a half million of our brave sons, and yet the people cling to this terrible juggernaut, and say defiantly, we are loyal, but will continue to crush your sons, and expend your treasure, unless you buy us out. We say, "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

GONE TO THE FRONT.

The 143d Indiana left for the front on last Friday. The regiment was drawn up in front of the Bates House, on Washington street, and Governor Morton and other gentlemen spoke briefly to the men. We heard a portion of the Governor's remarks. He spoke of the good name of Indiana, that her sons had never disgraced her, and he had confidence that the men of the 143d would fully sustain the high character which Indiana had gained up on every battle field where they were engaged. He pledged them that they should not only be remembered by friends and relatives at home, but so far as it was in his power, their interests should be looked after and cared for. We believe Governor Morton has no equal for looking after and caring for the soldiers.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.

The people have never been as well accommodated on this line, for traveling, as at this time. The accommodation train is really now what the world implies. When the company had a freight train running, with one passenger car attached to it, and called it an accommodation, it was a perversion of terms. But we think the local travel everywhere on the line, is highly delighted with the change, hoping they may always be so well accommodated; besides, Mr. Bryant, the conductor, is a gentleman, and knows how to treat those who travel on the road.

Sale of Mineral Lands—Speech of Mr. Julian.

House Bill, No. 730, being under consideration, Mr. Julian indicated, in a very forcible speech, what the policy of the Government should be, in reference to the disposition of the mineral lands belonging to the United States. The bill provides that actual miners shall purchase these lands at a minimum price to be established by the Government. By this course many good results would follow. First, it would relieve miners from the competition of speculators. Second, it would be an invitation to permanent settlements and citizenship. Third, it would prevent and drive out the vagabond classes which usually flock to mining districts. Fourth, it would increase largely the precious metals, and assist in the liquidation of the interest debt on United States Bonds. Mr. Julian showed, what every man must admit, that the only safe basis for a financial medium of exchange, is coin; that no financial policy can be trusted which does not contemplate a return to specie payment, as soon as possible. He recommends and favors the sale of these lands, in small tracts, and then establish mining districts, and compel miners to coin all money in the district where mined, thereby preventing shipments to other countries. Miners who purchase land must take an oath of loyalty, and foreigners are compelled to file declarations of intentions of becoming citizens of the United States.

Mr. Julian further showed that the old leasing policy of the Government was wholly wrong; that the country received nothing from these mineral lands; that the larger portion of the precious metals, under this system, went into the hands of gamblers and pickpockets; that there could be no protection to honest citizens. This policy only invited a transient population, and it was controlled by desperadoes. These tendencies at will were relics of ancient feudalism, and were not, neither should be the policy of a Republican or Democratic Government.

The speech of Mr. Julian was sound, and we apprehend there is no man, however he might differ with him on some other questions, would differ with him on this.

CLUBBING FOR FOREIGN PAPERS.

We say to farmers and mechanics, patronize your home papers. We know there are certain men who, for the purpose of getting a paper without paying for it, get up a club for some foreign paper, when, if they had to pay for the same paper, at the price they ask others to pay, would entirely refuse to take it; but they stand behind their counters, or in post-offices, and bamboozle ten, fifteen or twenty men into taking some Shanghai paper, published in a city, and leave their home paper to dwindle and die, and then complain that home papers are worthless. If men would take as much interest in supporting their county paper as they do in getting up clubs for foreign ones, publishers could make better papers. Occasionally a whole-souled man comes into the office and says, "Mr. Editor, you are publishing your paper too cheap, you ought to raise the price." But on the other hand, a man comes in and inquires the price, and when told, he wishes to know if you could not furnish it to him for a dollar a year, and when told that the white paper, without any work on it, costs more money than that, either refuses to take it or subscribes fifty cents worth, and then complains that county papers publish advertisements. We wonder what these club agents, who make their living by selling goods, would say if the people would club together and send to New York or Cincinnati for goods, refusing to buy from them, because their stores were not as large as some of the New York houses? Yard-stick would soon enter his complaints to the county paper, telling of the injustice done him. We hope postmasters, and every body else, will take their share of this, if guilty. Publishers are compelled to publish advertisements in their papers, or stop publishing them. If the people would support home papers, by paying them a good living price, and then see that every man is a subscriber, you would soon see a paper that would make your eyes glad.

CORRUPTION OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

Horace Greeley is indignant at the present Congress, and says, there never was as corrupt a body before that assembled at Washington. He charges them as being guilty of bribery, and says the next Congress will be worse than the present. Horace ought to recollect his action in connection with the paper manufacturers, how he petitioned Con-

gress to take off the duty on paper, when on a visit from some of them he saw the paper duty in a different light and withdrew his petition. Verily, Horace is a great man.

Facts About the 7-30 Loan.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater per cent., Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities, for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BOND. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the principal in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings Bank for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings Bank he receives 75 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

TAX ON REPAIRS.—The Internal Revenue law provides that, on repairs, when they increase the value of the articles repaired, ten per cent. or over, a duty of three per centum on such increased value.

The following rule has been laid down by the Commissioners for determining the measure of such taxation: After the article is repaired, its value is to be estimated; then if the actual cost of repairs equals or exceeds an eleventh of the value of the article, as repaired, its value is increased one tenth, and the cost of repairing is subject to duty. Say that an article after repairing is valued at \$55, and the cost of repairing is \$5, which is 10 per centum on \$55, the measure of duties is \$5. Manufacturers will report accordingly. JOHN TAYLOR, Assessor.

For the Journal.

HUNTSVILLE.

The people of this township have been all engaged for the past few weeks in raising money and men for the purpose of clearing the township of noble young and married men have enlisted—some of them re-enlisted. Several war meetings have been held, and various plans proposed. Something like the following seems to be the most popular one: A number of gentlemen sign a joint note, and thereby become responsible to the township for the amount of money required, thus raising the money sooner than it could be collected by subscription; then appoint one or two collectors in each school district, and raise, by subscription, and notes payable in thirty days, the amounts necessary to relieve those who advanced the money. There seems to be but one drawback to this plan. There are a few who either lack patriotism, or have a strong butternut smell, or else have such a wonderful adhesive property to greenbacks, that they obstinately refuse to lend their aid in this direction. There are some honest poor, who would cheerfully do "the liberal thing," if they could without absolutely taking bread from their children's mouths, and thereby put to the blush those who are able, but do not. (If indeed butternuts can blush.) Some of the more rabid Unionists propose confiscation of a portion of the property of these delinquents who are known to be out of debt and have a superabundance, but willfully withhold their means. While equity, justice, and a sense of moral honor would say, right—confiscate—we think it not judicious, prudent nor necessary. We will go forth, doing our whole duty, like men and philanthropists—but in our memories spot these men for future use.

The Missouri fever is beginning to prevail here to some extent. Ephraim Oren, Jerry Botkin, and some others, have sold their possessions here, and will soon start for the far-off South-West.

The scarlatina, that has been prevailing here to some extent, has entirely subsided. But there is considerable sickness yet, in the surrounding country. Doctors Botkin, Camp and Eikenbury are quite busy in their profession, but with good success; there has been very little fatality thus far through the season. Without feeling any disposition to write disparagingly of the other physicians, (for their reputations are already established,) I would just say that Dr. Camp, a Homeopathist, who has lately settled in our village, is succeeding very well in introducing his system of practice; as fast as the people become acquainted with it, they express their satisfaction, by giving him a liberal share of their patronage.

More anon. LEXA.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Moorman, Mr. CHARLES CONWAY, of Washington township, and Miss CELIA CAMPBELL, of White River township.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., JAMES DUKE, aged about sixty years.

On Friday, the 24th ult., JOSEPH ALLEN, after an illness of about six days. The deceased was just approaching manhood, and was a young man of correct habits and sterling integrity. It will be a severe loss to his father and mother. He has only gone in advance to that blessed land of rest, where friends can soon join him.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post-Office at Winchester, Indiana, on the 1st day of March, 1865.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of each list, and pay one cent for advertising.

Abraham James	Kelly Maggie
Brage Ruth Ann	Kelly Anne
McIntire Margaret	McIntire Caroline
Booker Jacob	Manshaw P E
Craig Thomas	Moore Newt
Colclander Thomas	Miller Michael
Coddington Nelson	McNeil Lydia M
Dickerson Ellen	Finckler James
Dickson R	Puckett Z J
Davis Ann	Farmer J I
Dobbs Margaret	Phelps W W
Erwin George B	Peterson W M
East Samuel R	Robbins H R
Fisher Mary M	Rogers Fannie M
Fisher Mattie A	Robison W A
Felkner Elizabeth	Simons Christina
Fuiter John M	Smith & Brother
Goode John	Smith Freeman B
Green Emie	Snyder Amy E
Gerrard Phoebe	Snyder William
Graham Wilby Daniel	Sensenbaugh A J
Gorman R G	Smith William P
Harlan S W	Thornhill Thomas
Howard D R	Thrush Sarah
Hall Phoebe	Wilcox Richard
Johanson Louisa	Wilkinson Hattie E
Johnson Madison	Watt Orrille
Jenkins Joseph C	Wood John
Kelly T T Dr	R F DIGGS, P. M.

DAILY, KEIFER & RUSH,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

And Agents for the Sale of COAL OIL,

No. 73 South Meridian street, (east end of Union Depot).

35 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

W. S. Webb. W. C. Tarkington.

Frank Landers. A. B. Condit.

WEBB, TARKINGTON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

English, French and German.

FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS,

No. 42 South Meridian Street, (Schmidt's New Block).

35 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

STRIPPED.

FROM the subscriber, living two and a half miles north of Winchester, two long-wheeled sheep; one, a buck, with heavy horns, marked with a cross on the left ear and a half cross on the right. The other has an underbit out of right ear, with a short tail. Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

Feb. 13. (35-3) JOHN G. DEMINT.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One Cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two Cents	" \$100 "
Ten "	" \$500 "
25 "	" \$1000 "
51 "	" \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

The Only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Richmond.

35-13

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Randolph county, Indiana, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James H. Shearer, deceased, will offer for sale at private sale, at the store of said Administrator, in said county, an equal undivided two thirds of the following described land in Randolph county, Indiana, to-wit: The east half of the south-west quarter of section 11, township 19, of range 13 east, and if the same is not sold at private sale by the 30th day of March, 1865, said Administrator will, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1865, at the Court House door in Winchester, in said county, offer said real estate for sale at public auction.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; the residue in equal payments at six and twelve months, with notes at interest, waiting hereof of appraisement, and secured by good freehold surety. If sold at public sale, it will be at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

ROBERT S. STARBUCK.

March 2, 1865. (35-3) Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, Randolph County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Francis M. Burden, Administrator of the estate of William H. Burden, late of Randolph county, Indiana, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the deceased, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Witness my hand, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1865.

JOHN B. GOODRICH.

March 2. 35-4 C. R. C. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

OFFER FOR SALE, Over Fourteen Acres of Land, a good new House, Barn, out-buildings, a splendid young bearing Apple Orchard, of choice fruit, a good situation in the town of Bloomington. For further information, call on the undersigned, or David Seemans, of Bloomington.

35-3 STROTHER BRUMFIELD.

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

SEWING MACHINES.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the Highest Improvements in the Sewing Machine Art, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the Highest Premiums at the most important Exhibitions and Fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in raveling ridge seams of the loop-stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to be learned, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine and demonstrate for yourself, or send for Circular with sample of sewing.

N. B.—Town and County Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

No. 338 Broadway, New York.

3-1

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John R. Moite, deceased, late of Randolph county, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY MOITE, Adm'r.

Feb. 23, 1865.

Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Will of Stephen Paternack, late of Randolph county, Indiana, deceased. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER LADD, Ex'r.

March 2, '65.

Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jesse Z. Paschall, deceased, late of Randolph county, Indiana. Said estate is probably solvent.

JOHN F. HUNT.

Feb. 23, '65. 35-3 Administrator.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, Randolph County.

In the Circuit Court, March Term, 1865.

Henry Bradford vs. William H. Hill, George W. Hill, William Brandon and John Hill, doing business in the name of Bradford, Hill & Co. Complaint No. 529.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Brown & Monks, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, William H. Hill, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Randolph Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1865, at the Court House in Winchester, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed, at Winchester, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1865.

JOHN B. GOODRICH, Clerk.

Feb. 16. 35-3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Randolph Common Pleas Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph county, Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven of township sixteen north (16), range fourteen (14) east, commencing at the south-east corner, running west 160 rods, thence north 88 rods and 22 links, thence east 123 rods and 2 links, thence north 73½ rods, thence east 34½ rods, thence 10½ rods to the place of the beginning, containing in all one hundred and four acres, more or less.

Executed as the property of E. B. Thompson, replevin bail of Benjamin Hunt, at the suit of R. W. Booth et al.

JOSEPH L. NEWMAN.

Feb. 3, 1865. 32-4 Sheriff R. C.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public.

No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed.

It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the cheapest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

458 Broadway, New York.

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE,